FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1853. [NO. 1875.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Can you inform me what has become of the State Geologist? I have not heard, with any degree of certainty, of his whereabouts for some time, and have begun to fear that the portion of the State in which I live will not have the advantage of a visit from him.

It is rumored that he is making a survey of the mineral lands in the central portion of the State, and has been, probably, ever since the adjournment of the General Assembly. With due deference to every body who may differ from me, I think that the *main* purpose of the Act authorising a survey was to benefit the *Agriculturists* of the State, who constitute by far the most numerous portion of our citizens, and therefore their claims ought first to be attended to. A *few* may make fortunes out of coal and copper and gold, but the chief source of our wealth must always be in the productions of the soil.

It has been rumored, too, that the distinguished Professor whom our Governor employed to advance the interests of our people, by pointing out to them the means of increasing their incomes, has been using his knowledge in the way of speculations, either direct or indirect. It is said that he examines the minerals, tells the owner if he can get $— for his estate, to sell, and soon thereafter another person comes along, offers the price, and buys the land for Northern speculators.

I do not mean by the foregoing, to charge that the allegations made against Prof. Emmons are true. Far from it. I hope they are not. I have always regarded him as a man of high character, and thought the selection of the Governor a most capital one. I think so yet. I believe that great good will result from the survey ordered and which Prof. E. was appointed to make. I look upon the Act of 1850-'1 as the most valuable Act of Assembly passed for years. It certainly will be, if all things are managed as they should be.

Now, sirs, as the rumors which I have indicated above are rife in the section in which I live, it is due to Prof. Emmons's character that an answer to them should be made. I hope he may make one which will satisfy every body in the State.—If unfortunately they should be true, (which I do not believe,) such conduct deserves the severest reprehension.

Very respectfully,
AUSTRALIS.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The following remarks of the Richmond Whig apply to North Carolina and all the old States equally with Virginia:

"Let the people of Virginia remember that while the Democratic party of the State are telling them that their share of the public lands would avail them nothing if they had it—would be of no aid to them in constructing their contemplated Internal Improvements and educating their children, the State of Ohio has appropriated to schools and colleges, internal improvements, &c., 2,273,558 acres of the public land—that Indiana has appropriated to the same purpose 3,257,460 acres—Illinois 6,036,767 acres—Missouri 3,244,206 acres, and Iowa 2,713,595 acres. By the help of those appropriations the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa are disseminating the benefits of education among their people—are constructing stupendous internal improvements, by means of which they are rapidly advancing in prosperity and acquiring increased wealth and power every year and are legging *more land* from Congress at every session! Yet the Democratic leaders in Virginia persist in telling the people that their share of the public lands would be of no use if they had it. Why could not Virginia build school houses and colleges and construct internal improvements with the public land fund as well as other States?—Will her Democratic rulers tell the people why she could not?"

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 14th ult., by H. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. JAMES B. RHODES, to Miss LEVINA CATHARINE, daughter of James Williams, Esq.

DIED,

On the 24th ult., at his residence in Granville County, N. C., Col. ARCHIBALD E. HENDERSON, eldest son of the late Chief Justice Henderson, in the 53d year of his age.

In Montgomery, Alabama, on the 5th of March, of Apoplexy, JAMES CROMARTIE BANNERMAN. He had just completed his 24th year, and his health being rather delicate, was in company with his physician and brother, returning from his father's residence on the County, in Leon County, Texas, to Charleston, for the purpose of seeking medical advice.

Near Lyon's Landing, Bladen Co., on the 10th of March, Mr. JOHN MELVIN, Sr., aged 101 years. He was the father of 24 children, the most of whom are now living. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and fought in many battles.—COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 3—Steamer Southerner, with passengers, and goods for Boner & Crist, Cook & Johnson, Hartman & Cooper, W R Valentine, F N Roberts, Benbow, Kyle & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 1—Schr Leopold from Baltimore. 2—Brig Waitstill from New York; Schrs Charles A Greiner and Isabella Thompson from Philadelphia, Mary Isabella from Baltimore, Eclipse from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1853.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We are authorized to say, that if no accident prevent, C. H. WILEY, Esq., General Superintendent of Common Schools, will be in Fayetteville on Saturday the 14th inst., on which occasion he would be glad to see as many of the officers and friends of the Common School System, in this county, as can make it convenient to call on him. He will also deliver a Public Address at some time during his stay here.

He will be in Pittsborough on the 10th, and in Carthage on the 12th inst.

COPPER ORE.—We have been favored with specimens, which may be seen at this office, of copper ore from two mines in the Southwest corner of Alamance county, and one in Chatham, which have been leased to Dr. Spence McClenahan & Co., who are now engaged in testing the extent and value of the deposites, with a view to working them. Two of the mines are on the lands of Wm. Albright, Esq., and the other on the lands of Mrs. Pike. The specimens we have are in quartz, taken from the surface of the earth and from the depth of six feet.

It really appears that the whole middle and western part of our State is filled with valuable minerals. When that region shall have been opened to the world by the construction of rail roads, there is no telling to what a degree of prosperity it will reach. Its increased productiveness and value will be sufficient to build ten such rail roads as those now projected.

THE STATE GEOLOGIST.—It is not without some reluctance that we publish the communication signed "Australis." We have often heard the rumors therein stated, in regard to alleged speculative operations of the State Geologist, or of his friends and correspondents by his agency; but we knew nothing certain in regard to those rumors, and were unwilling to do or say any thing that might affect injuriously either the Geologist or the Geological Survey. Towards the former we have no unkind feeling; and in the successful progress of the Survey we feel a deep interest.—Its value to the State is incalculable—not to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of dollars. But this communication comes to us from a known source; from one whose official position not less than his personal standing, entitles him to be heard.

We shall be sincerely rejoiced if by this publication, Professor Emmons's attention shall be called to the subject, and he shall thereby be enabled to make a prompt and conclusive refutation of the rumors.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.—A letter from Santa Fe, dated 30th March, states that Gov. Lane had been prevented by the warlike demonstrations of the Mexicans from attempting to take actual possession of the Mecilla Valley, but had contented himself with issuing the Proclamation. The Mexicans had raised a force of 300 to 400 men. It is added that the presence of twenty-five soldiers would have enabled Gov. Lane to take possession of the territory, but it was questioned by the resident Americans whether this force ought to have been granted him.

A letter from the well known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, (who is supposed to be in the confidence of the powers that be, in Washington,) says that Gov. Lane's proclamation "has created much surprise here as well as in Mexico. If it will answer no other end, it will serve to embitter the feelings of the Mexican people against the United States. Gov. Lane has acted without waiting for orders from the Federal Executive Government. Of course his act will doubtless be promptly disavowed, and he himself will be promptly dismissed. If this Government is dissatisfied with the boundary line as agreed upon by the joint commission, all they have to do is to institute a new commission and run the line over again. Besides, the treaty of Gaudalupe provides that in case of any disagreement between the Governments, arbitration shall be resorted to.

"Gov. Lane was as ignorant of what was due to the rights of Mexico as he was of the respect due to his own Government. Gov. Lane was appointed by Mr. Fillmore, but his late act was undoubtedly intended to ingratiate himself with the new Administration, probably supposing that its policy was filibusterism."

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.—Cautious people were somewhat alarmed at the official statement of the heavy importations of goods during the year 1852. But, large as they were, those of the present year promise very far to exceed them.—The imports of foreign dry goods into the port of New York alone, for the first four months of 1853, have amounted to $30,751,923, against $19,839,177 during the corresponding months of 1852—an increase of more than fifty per cent.—The increase in silk and woollen goods is more than 100 per cent., of cotton goods more than 50 per cent., flax goods 30 per cent. Of silks, eleven millions worth have been imported during the four months; of woollens, seven millions; and of cottons, six millions.

These are alarming facts. The country is overtrading. The imports grow more rapidly than population and wealth.

This overtrading accounts for the fact stated in a late New York paper that for weeks past money has been in active demand there at from 9 to 18 per cent. per annum, on the best paper that could be produced.

SPEED.—The Salem Press says that one of the Merchants of that place has lately received goods from Philadelphia *via* Wilmington and Fayetteville in the short time of nine days.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—We regret to see, that the mail contracts in the New England and New York section have just been let at an increase of about *seventy-five* per cent. over the prices of the previous four years. We regret it because such an enormous and unexpected increase of cost will not only prevent the establishment of many new post routes, but will doubtless postpone an act of justice in the increase of the pay of Postmasters, who are now the worst paid, most abused, most responsible, and hardest worked officers in the country.

It is stated that there was scarcely any competition for the contracts, whilst four years ago scarcely a route but was zealously contested.

The process of carting the gold from place to place, to meet the convenience of the government, has commenced. Agents are sent, with bags and boxes, by rail road and stage route, to see that they are safely delivered. No transfer drafts are to be allowed under any pretence whatever.

Exchange paper.

This is doubtless regarded by the democracy as a mark of the wisdom of the new Administration. But to us it seems a long step of *progress backwards*. The operation is something like this: This government has a surplus of funds at New York, and wishes to pay a hundred thousand dollars, say in Charleston. A messenger is despatched with the gold and silver. His expenses are perhaps one or two hundred dollars. He encounters the risk of robbery and accident. When he reaches Charleston he pays off the debt it is true, but the specie is worth about $500 *less* to the creditor than a transfer draft on New York would be. Well, in due time the Charlestonian wants to pay a debt in New York, for all the country is in debt to New York. Instead of paying it conveniently and safely by a draft, he is forced to send back the very coin that Uncle Sam had taken so much unnecessary trouble to send to him! And so this profitable operation will be repeated constantly, we suppose, for the next four years! Well, the rail road companies will make by it, and the government has plenty of money to pay the loss. Hurrah for progress!

THIRST FOR THE SPOILS.—The N. Y. Express says that the new Collector of New York has already received *seven thousand* applications for offices in the Custom House; and that the new Postmaster is also beset on all sides.

The Republic says that there are *seventy* applicants for the office of Minister to Naples!

We are fast becoming a *Nation of Office Hunters.*

Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, is out in a long letter urging the final dissolution of the Union party of that State, and the propriety of all Union Democrats sustaining Gen. Pierce's administration under the old Democratic organization, by which it can be more effectually done than by the establishment of a new party.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The very time, of all others, to dissolve the *Union* party, and enter upon the support of an Administration which is conferring most of the highest offices on Abolitionists, Secessionists, and Disunion men!

The Hon. J. R. J. Daniel has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress, and declares his intention to retire to private life.

We have received from the publisher the May number of the Illustrated Magazine of ART. It contains some very handsome engravings.

Ex-President Van Buren sailed for Europe on Saturday last in the Steamer Arctic.

The last legislative dodge was made by the Massachusetts Legislature. A bill was reported early in the session to increase the pay of the members a half a dollar a day. On its passage the yeas and nays were called, and the bill rejected. But when the session was about to close, the bill was called up again, and the yeas and nays *not called*—and it passed! So the record won't tell who voted to pass the bill, though all will get the benefit of it!—*Balt. Pat.*

These Massachusetts men acted wisely, in this instance at least. Such men are a hard bargain at $2 50 a day, and it is well that the people were not allowed to see *who* voted for such extravagant wages.

Foreign Appointments.—Mr. Dix going to France, (a Free Soil appointment,) and James Gadsden, of S. C., to Mexico, (a Secessionist in 1850-'51,) both opposed to the Compromise bills, is another indication that Union Democracy is sadly at a discount in Washington, notwithstanding what was said in the Inaugural.

It is hardly to be expected, after such indications, that the Compromise Resolutions of D. B. Taylor, member of Assembly, will ever pass that body, or that New York will ever alter its State Laws so as to return any fugitive "Lemmons."

N. Y. Express.

The recent appointment of store-keeper for the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, (Va.,) has caused so much ire among a portion of the democracy, that a meeting of them was assembled, and the "hickory pole," raised during the late election canvass, formally cut down!

The chief appointments which President Pierce has made from the South are Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as Secretary of War, Mr. Dobbin of North Carolina as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Soule of Louisiana, as Minister to Spain, and Mr. Campbell, of Alabama, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. All these men were the enemies of the compromise at the time when it was universally understood, that upon the adoption or rejection of the compromise, depended the salvation or the destruction of the Union! Is not treason at a high premium under the Pierce administration—and patriotism at a sorry discount?—*Louis. Journal.*

There was a meeting yesterday at the Tremont Hotel, between the man who went to Washington, "after nothing," and *got* it, and the man who went there "after something," and *didn't* get it. Both were apparently in excellent spirits.

Boston Post

A CARD.

To the Freemen of the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina,—composed of the counties of Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Guilford, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, and Person:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been induced by urgent solicitations, from almost every part of the district, to announce myself a candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Congress of the United States.

In pursuing the course which I have chosen, by thus announcing myself, I have obeyed the wishes of many friends as well as the dictates of my own judgment, yet without the slightest disposition to forestall the action of the people in regard to a Candidate, if indeed any action on their part is contemplated. Having dedicated the best years of my life to the support of Whig principles, I am now, as ever, too much devoted to them to permit myself to desire, much less to attempt, my own promotion, when, by so doing, I might by any possibility hazard their success. In the present instance, I feel assured that I can with propriety pursue the course I have chosen, as I have heard of no movement of the people indicative of a disposition to hold a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate. Indeed the course which I have taken is in strict accordance with the old republican usage of the country, and it may well be doubted whether any other under the same or like circumstances would not be obnoxious to popular objection. As I contemplate visiting every county in the district before the election, and having personal intercourse with the people, I need not, now, enter into a particular exposition of my political principles—nor my opinions in reference to public men and the measures of government likely to be brought before the tribunal of the public within the period for which I seek to become your representative.

I need not tell you, my fellow-citizens, that I am a Whig—this you know full well; I have "shown my faith by my works." Having been identified with the fortunes of that party from its origin to the present time, I am not the man to desert its banners now—though in adversity—while they continue to be borne by some of the purest patriots and greatest statesmen our country has produced, and have inscribed upon their folds the sacred principles (in relation to our foreign intercourse of, National Independence, National Justice, and National Honor—together with the inspiring motto, (referring to our domestic relations,) announced by Daniel Webster in terms as immortal as his own great name,—*Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable.*

With great respect I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN KERR.

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat Ocean Wave was destroyed by fire at two o'clock on Saturday morning, fifty miles above Kingston, on Lake Ontario, while on her passage to Ogdensburg. Out of fifty passengers and the crew only twenty-two were saved, including Captain White, the mate, and purser. When the fire was discovered the boat was one and a half miles from the shore. Her upper deck was consumed in fifteen minutes, and her hull drifted to the shore, and sunk in two hours. Those saved were picked up by vessels passing at the time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.

Reply to Governor Lane's Proclamation.—Commissioner Bartlett addresses a communication to the Journal of this city, in reply to the proclamation of Governor Lane, of New Mexico. He contends that the valley of Mecilla has always been in the undisputed possession of Mexico.

Gold Bricks.—We yesterday had an opportunity of inspecting two samples of the bars of gold recently authorised by the Act of Congress. Each was in the form of a brick. The larger one was about two thirds the size of a common brick, and contained 220 ounces and 2 hundredths of the precious metal, which weight was stamped upon it. On the opposite side was pasted a paper label, stating the intrinsic value of the ingot to be $4,504 97, and that the deduction of a half per cent. for melting, and stamping, left $4,482 45 as the price which would be paid for it in gold coins at the mint. The smaller or miniature brick, having similar marks, contained 11 ounces and 42 hundredths, and was worth $233 71; from which we deduct the half per cent. leaves $232,54, as the price which will be paid in coin for it at the mint. We fancy there is here and there a stout individual who of this kind of bricks would not object for a short time to carry "a brick in his hat," and numerous others, robust and feeble, who would like very well to have their strong boxes walled on the inside with them.

Washington Republic.

COPPER—COPPER—COPPER.

The "copper fever" does not abate in this region, but increases in violence and extent—the old cases growing no better, and new patients 'taken down with the same complaint' every day.—We would take upon ourselves the office of physician, and administer a little good advice about *keeping cool* and *taking things moderately;* but our counsel would be thrown away. You might as well exhort people not to take the measles or the small pox, when breathing the very air of contagion, as to advise them not to look for copper with all their might, after the extraordinary discoveries in certain localities.

The number of hands and extent of operations are increasing at the point of first development, (by the "N. C. Copper Company"—to call things by their right names—under the supervision of Mr. Foster, one of the partners, whose skill, energy and constant personal attention are given at the mine.) And the vein, we learn, continues an increasingly rich yield. We have been told that last week a solid block of rich copper ore was taken up, weighing nearly a ton, and that it is an every day occurrence for blocks of 1000 lbs. or thereabouts to be taken up. Veins are also being opened in several other localities, and by other proprietors, with fine promise.

The present is court week, and almost every man comes to town with his pockets literally full of rocks. Whenever two men meet, a mutual exhibition of the "signs" of copper takes place, in the shape of 'rocks' picked up on their plantations. The poorest sort of flinty ridges have, in many places, run up in price far above the value of rich bottom lands, and we have heard of some very heavy transactions in the transfer of mines already opened within a few days past.

This excitement will result, doubtless, in farther valuable mineral discoveries; but it cannot possibly result in a realization of all the wild and extravagant fancies liable to grow out of it.

The interest developed has thrown a new class into our society—it has centred in this immediate vicinity some of the shrewdest, sharpest, most thorough-going men on the face of the globe.—They will literally leave no stone unturned which promises remunerative return for outlays of capital and labor.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90*6m

A Desirable LOT for Sale.

AT Floral College, will be offered for sale, on the 16th June next, being the last day of the Examination, an improved LOT, containing one acre of land, having on it a small dwelling and kitchen. The lot is in a pleasant situation.

JOHN McPHAUL.

April 30, 1853. 90*ts

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

April 28, 1853. 90*tf

FOUND,

ON the 1st inst., near the Upper Fair Ground, in Richmond county, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing some clothing, one pistol, and several other small articles; also one small blank book, with the name of John Walker and several others. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply to

SAMUEL T. USHER,
Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.

April 2, 1853. 90*3t

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the well known Red Banks plantation, in the county of Robeson, containing 4000 acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Lumber River, on the main road from Lumberton to Floral College, seventeen miles from the former, and seven miles from the latter place; also, on the main road from Harllesville, S. C. to Fayetteville, thirty-three miles South of the latter place.

They feel no hesitation in saying that said plantation possesses as many conveniences and advantages as any ever offered for sale in this section of the State. There is now on the premises and in successful operation a Saw Mill running two saws, and a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin—all of which are run upon the best and most improved plans. The home demand for lumber is always great, with the additional advantage of transporting it by the river to Georgetown, C. S., and the intermediate landings. Timber for the use of the Mill is plentiful. The Grist Mill and Cotton Gin have each a fine custom.

The lands are generally heavily timbered, and lying on and near the river—are very valuable for Turpentine, Tan-Timber, &c. Turpentine can always be sold at a fair price in Lumberton, and Timber at Georgetown and the steam mills on the river.

There are about 500 acres of cleared land under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, well adapted to the various articles of produce usually raised in this latitude.

The dwelling house is large and comfortable. The negro cabins are all frame work, well lighted and ventilated, brick chimneys and shingle roofs. Most of them have been erected within the last few years.

The corn and fodder houses, stable buildings, &c., are mostly new and well located.

The location is healthy; the water, both well and spring, is excellent.

There is also upon the premises a large store-house, one-fourth of a mile from the dwelling; a Presbyterian church one mile, and a Methodist church two miles.—The store-house is in a public place; the stand for selling goods and making good debts is equal to any in the State. There is regular service in both churches by ministers of their respective denominations.

Persons desiring further information can address the subscribers at Gilopolis, or examine the premises.

Preference will be given to any one buying the whole, or it will be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms, one half cash upon delivery of possession—the balance on reasonable time.

WILLIAM McNEILL, Sr.
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., April 5, 1853. 84*tf

I will also sell 1200 acres unimproved, heavily timbered land, on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton. Persons wishing Timber and Turpentine lands would do well to apply early.

JOHN McNEILL.

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now opening

A New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

On Green street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Lawrence & Troy, next door to Mrs. Walton's, where he hopes to see all in want of Goods, and no objection to seeing the balance.

J. C. POE.

March 29, 1853. 80*tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday the 6th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

Turpentine Getters and Farmers,
LOOK HERE!

1200 Acres finely timbered Pine Land for sale.

THE undersigned, expecting sooner or later to quit the State, offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, lying in Richmond county, on the waters of the Big Juniper Creek, adjoining the lands of John Fairley, Hugh McArn, Milton McIntosh and others, and containing about twelve hundred acres, principally wood land.

This Land, for Turpentine and Farming purposes, is unsurpassed by any in this section of the State. Being situated conveniently near Lumber River, and on the direct route of the Robeson and Richmond Plank Road, it offers every necessary inducement to those wishing to embark in the Turpentine business; and being in a neighborhood noted for intelligence, morality, and its facilities for education, it is also well calculated to answer the necessary demands of family convenience.

There is also a first rate Mill Site on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase land of the above description, and on reasonable terms, will please address

J. G. BLUE.

Gilliopelis, Robeson co., N. C., April 2, 1853.—82*1f

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LLOYD TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Rigsby, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.

Lumberton, March 23, 1853. 80*3m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best Scotch oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hasty Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Hand Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.

Those Bands for sale by W. H. Satterfield, Fayetteville.

January 28, 1853. 64*1y

ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON.

M. McNeill

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by H. J. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those indebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.

March 24, 1853. 80*12t

THE FIRM OF J. & T. LINDLEY

IS DISSOLVED by the consent of both parties. J. Lindley has moved to Guilford.

The undersigned will continue to cultivate a more extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental trees in Chatham at the old stand to which he will remove here.

THOS. LINDLEY.

April 22. 18*3t

Boots and Shoes.

WE have just received a FRESH SUPPLY of the above articles.

We also expect to receive, in eight or ten days, a

Second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

To which the attention of dealers is invited.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 23, 1853. 88*tf

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE next annual Meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853. The Society will convene at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISON, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.

Malcom Culbreath, Administrator of Daniel Matthis, vs. The heirs at law of said Matthis.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Polly Currie, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Polly Currie to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of February, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1853.

SH'D HOWELL, Clk C. C.

Issued 31st day of March 1853. 82*6t

STATE OF NORTH CALOLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.

John McBryde, Administrator of John Priest, vs. Mary McEachern, Alexander Priest.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

Leave to amend Petition: Ordered, that publication be made for Malcom McEachern and wife Mary.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Malcom McEachern and wife Mary, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Malcom McEachern and wife Mary to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitioner's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of February, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1853.

SH'D HOWELL, Clk C. C.

Issued 28th March 1853. 82*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1853.

R. W. Kinlaw vs. James Edey.

Attachment.—Judgment conditional rendered.—Levied on 60 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Edey, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment absolute will be rendered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D., 1853.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

84*6t

CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The present condition of the Democratic party, says the Richmond Whig, is strikingly portrayed in the article we copy below from that great weather-cock journal of the party, the New York Herald. It gives an exhibit of the lamentable state of the discordant fragments, that may be relied upon as authentic. With more candor than most of the organs of the party venture to indulge in, the Herald discloses the family feuds that now distract the Democracy throughout the Union, and attributes them to the true cause—the struggle over the division of the public plunder. Just such a state of affairs is coming about as was predicted would be the result of such a political combination of extremes, isms, factions, and fragments of every variety, congregated together in the Democratic ark of the late Presidential campaign. Having achieved a victory—"the cohesive attraction of the public plunder" having held them together long enough for the accomplishment of that object, they very naturally dissolve into their original discordant elements. The following is the graphic picture given in an extract from the Herald:

"But notwithstanding the democratic party are in the full plenitude of power and the spoils, we doubt whether, in a single solitary State in the Union, there is perfect democratic harmony—Nay, more—we doubt whether there is a single State of all the thirty-one, in which there is not a split, or a feud, or a factious or personal quarrel, in the church. It is the 'choppy family,' to be sure, but full of wranglings and bitterness, from personal jealousies and envy and the rivalry for place and power among various petty spirits of dirty and intriguing politicians.

For example: The temperance question has occasioned a sort of split in the party, in Maine—some Puritanical principle in that. Edmund Burke is regarded as the corner stone of a schism in New Hampshire—that's altogether personal. The old hunkers, or national democracy, and the coalitionists of Massachusetts regard each other with icy coldness and jealousy—that's pretty much a contest between the old and the young ones for the plunder. Barnum and the temperance question are so mixed up with the politics of Rhode Island and Connecticut that they defy solution, but whether on the side of Barnum or against him, the Democracy of these two little States appear to be irresistible. The state of affairs among the brethren in New York needs no recapitulation here; but the smoke is clearing away, and we shall soon be able to report whether the hard shells are still alive, or swallowed up, body and breeches, by the soft shells. In New Jersey, Commodore Stockton is, *de facto*, the Emperor, although his subjects are evidently disposed to symptoms of rebellion. In Pennsylvania, the personal disagreement between Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cameron still keeps up a little wrangling among the rank and file, all over the State, though Cameron is down full length upon his back. In Maryland, they are shaping out a squabble between the Old Fogies and Young America. In Virginia, there is an uncomfortable rivalry between Senators Hunter and Mason—between Henry A. Wise and ex-Governor Floyd—between Old Virginia and New Virginia—between the East and West—of a very complex and interesting character. As to the Old North State, we are not aware whether ex-Minister Saunders and Secretary Dobbin have agreed to hitch horses together, or not. The late terrible civil war between the Union Democrats and Secessionists in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, is not yet ended. Where is Gov. Cobb? where is Colonel Clingman? where is Gen. Foote? and why was Mr. Downs, of Louisiana, not returned to the United States Senate instead of Mr. Slidell? Between the Benton and anti-Benton parties of Missouri, there is a kind of war of extermination—no quarter—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. And there is a ridiculous imitation of this fight between Senators Bright and Pettit, of Indiana, altogether about the spoils. In Ohio, the dissensions between the Mummies and Sawbucks promise to give considerable embarrassment, in a year or two, to the masses of the "fierce democracie."

"In fact, from Maine to California, between the self-constituted chiefs of the party and their followers, there is anything but harmony. For the present, they are "bound together by the cohesive power of the public plunder" and the strong hand of the administration. But, after the spoils shall have been all divided out, and when the numerous disappointed expectants discover that not only the loaves and fishes, but that even the twelve baskets of fragments, are eaten up, there will be some gnashing of teeth. Then nothing but the stout platform of great popular measures—of foreign policy and domestic reform—can save the present cumbersome democratic party from falling to pieces, from the simple laws of political gravitation. Gen. Pierce seems to be aware of this; and to his hands are confided not only the destinies of his party, but the policy of the government, for, perhaps, twenty years to come. But we are not yet in sight of land. Meanwhile the Whigs are keeping quiet."

The Newark Advertiser very forcibly remarks:—There is no occasion to agitate the question at the present time, whether a party exists now by the name of Whigs. Indeed, the supposition of its extinction, because it has been defeated in the United States, seems absurd. One would suppose from hearing some men talk, that a great martial battle had been fought, and that the successful party had made an actual physical slaughter of half of their opponents, and taken the rest prisoners of war. Why, it has been proved by figures, that in the late Presidential contest, the Whig army, who mustered on the side of Gen Scott, notwithstanding defections on account of numerous untoward dissensions, was still more numerous than it had ever been before. Now, these good soldiers, who did their duty on that occasion nobly, and were but little inferior to the Democrats in the total popular array—where are they? Were they left dead upon the field of battle, past all surgery? By no means. They picked themselves up severally unhurt and ready to contend for the right again, when summoned to the struggle. Has the party, now denominated Whig, ever wanted combatants and champions since the foundation of the government? No, and never will, till that foundation shall be overturned.

Mr. Husband, the Broker, so well known to the Banks of this State, for buying up the notes of the Banks in circulation in Northern Cities at a discount, and then making regular tours through the State, and drawing out the specie for the same, we are sorry to learn, died at Smithfield the other day.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Hunter of Kentucky.—The correspondent of the Evansville Journal writes as follows about a Kentucky hunter:

"Wat Eckman—it would do you good to see him—has followed hunting for a livelihood since the year 1831. Since that period he says he has killed 38 bears, 984 wolves, 3847 coons, 990 foxes, 961 wild geese, 2040 pheasants, 44 ground hogs, 80 wildcats, 14 polecats, 209 minks, beside squirrel, quail and other small game beyond his power to calculate. The sum he has realised from his game, skins, &c., falls but little short of twelve thousand dollars."

From the National Intelligencer.

"ARE THEY BREAKERS?"

The cautious and generally well-informed Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, and a friend of the Administration, writes to that paper as follows:

"WASHINGTON, April 28.

"The Administration have adopted, in conformity with the principles of the Inaugural Address, a new line of policy towards foreign nations in regard to the affairs of 'the American Continents.' They have determined to enforce the Monroe doctrine with a vengeance, extending it far beyond what has been held to be the doctrine of Mr. Monroe by his modern or contemporary interpreters.

"It may be believed, but it is not of course certain, that the policy of the present Administration will discountenance any treaty with any Power, American or European, that may recognise the right of any European Government to interfere with, either in a friendly or hostile manner, the concerns of Central America or any other States of the 'American Continent.' Henceforth, therefore, there are to be no more mediations in Central American affairs to which Great Britain shall be, with our consent, a party—There are to be no more partnerships between us and Great Britain in the use or in the protection of any inter-oceanic communication.

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is to be got rid of as soon as convenient, or in fact possible. The joint mediation proposed by Great Britain for the purpose of reconciling the difficulties pending between the Central American States is rejected—The Envoy of the United States to Central America is to be charged with the duty of dissuading those States from any foreign alliances, and of encouraging them to look to the United States alone for counsel, aid, and protection. In fine, an American continental policy is now distinctly to be declared and enforced.

"While Mr. Borland shall exhibit these views in Central America, Mr. Buchanan will enforce them at St. James's. This will be the boldest and most important step ever taken by this Government in regard to its general international policy.

"While all alliances with Foreign Powers as to this continent are to be shunned, entanglements with them will be also necessarily avoided.

"No treaty will be made that will recognise any cooperation with Great Britain or any European Power in any inter-oceanic transit. But the Clayton-Bulwer treaty does provide that the United States and Great Britain shall equally enjoy the privileges of the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, or any other inter-oceanic transit which either of the two parties shall cause to be opened. This treaty must be annulled in order to secure for the United States the exclusive control of any of these communications. But all joint protectorates of such communications are hereafter to be discountenanced by the United States. The United States are to act independently of all other nations in all matters relative to this continent—[Both of them?] Such is believed to be the policy adopted by General Pierce and his administration."

The Journal of Commerce itself, to which, from its affinities and sympathies, we give more than ordinary heed, remarks as follows on this letter of its correspondent:

"The Monroe Doctrine—Policy of the Administration."—The above letter from our Washington correspondent ought not to be correct, and we hope it is not. It would be consummate folly in our Government to undertake to set itself up as the exclusive conservator of the American continent. Equally foolish would it be to attempt any sort of monopoly over the channels of communication across the Isthmus. If oceans are the highway of nations, the channels of communication between one ocean and another are scarcely less so. If, however, any one nation has a superior claim over other nations in the construction and use of such means of communication, one fundamental basis of that claim must be the greatness of the commerce of that nation. It will not be denied that in this respect the claim of Great Britain is fully equal to our own. Her naval power also gives her a distinguished claim to the joint use, protection, and control of those channels of communication which, from their position, would, in case of war, be necessarily at the mercy of the strongest naval Power. And therefore it was liberal in her, as well as honorable, to forego, by a solemn treaty, any advantages which she might be supposed on that ground to possess, and to enter into a joint arrangement with us for the mutual protection and enjoyment of whatever channel of communication might be opened by either party between the two oceans. Selfishness not unfrequently punishes itself—Hitherto the United States have commonly steered clear of that dangerous rock, but we are getting proud and giddy, and there is no knowing to what infatuation we may yet be left. An illustrious example of a liberal policy on our part, and of its happy fruits, is seen in the free use of the California gold mines by all people and kindreds, from which, by a contrary course, our Government might have drawn a considerable revenue, but the general result would have been far less advantageous to the nation than it is at present. Fortunately the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force, and is likely to continue so. This renders the gasconading of politicians and newspapers as harmless as it is disgusting. Such a treaty, for such a purpose, between the two largest maritime Powers in the world, is eminently appropriate and wise, and will be mutually beneficial. Of course we do not know exactly what is the object of the Washington Union in making a show of opposition to it, especially at this late day; but, on the supposition that the object is to gain strength for the Administration and the Democratic party, we are decidedly of opinion that the attempt will prove a failure."

We lay these articles before our readers as furnishing the best light at our command regarding the policy and purposes of the new Administration. When new officers take the deck, the crew is naturally more watchful; and when the lookouts distrust appearances ahead, we instinctively ask, "*Are they breakers?*" In this case we hope not; but, as we had occasion to remark a day or two ago, it must occasion some anxiety in the public mind when a leading journal of the Administration finds cause to express fears as to the foreign policy of the Government.

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, is not often sportive, but we are unable to determine whether the annexed speculations in his last letter are sincere or ironical. Are they intended to give us some glimpses of "manifest destiny," or only to ridicule the extravagance of the destinarians?

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Mr. Borland is about to depart, with his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Beelen, upon his mission to Central America. He is well selected for the object supposed to be in view; for he was a firm and uncompromising opponent of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That fatal treaty, by preventing the United States from the acquisition of territory in Central America, hems us in, and prevents our national growth and expansion. But I have no doubt that means will be found to get rid of the difficulty.

The Northern commercial community now begin to see a series of wars springing up all around us, and the event will attest their sagacity, if sufficient pains be taken on the part of the Government. The restless and enterprising spirit of this people will not need much encouragement to engage in half a dozen wars. The excitement of commerce and office-seeking is insipid in comparison with that of war. Capitalists now begin to button up their breeches pockets and talk of the unsettled state of our foreign affairs, while Young America seeks more elbow room, and is only doubting whether to swallow Mexico, Cuba, and Central America separately or collectively.

The strip of territory which Gov. Lane made war for belongs to us, in the opinion of Congress and the Government, and, while contending for that, it will be easy to obtain the whole of Chihuahua and Sonora, with all its golden treasures. But it will be necessary, in order to accomplish this end, to abrogate the treaty of Guadalupe. If we give Mexico a chance for a new commission to run the line over again, the disputed territory will probably be conceded to us without a war, in which case we should be compelled to wait a while longer for the acquisition of Sonora. The tendency of things is, undoubtedly, to bring the United States into hostilities with Mexico, and probably to throw Mexico upon the protection of foreign alliances.

On the above the Washington Union remarks:

"The frank and manly avowal of purposes and policy which the President made in his inaugural address to the nation has partially failed to produce its legitimate effect upon the popular mind, in consequence only of the rash speculations and extravagant stories of a portion of the public press. In his inaugural address President Pierce gave the country every assurance of a permanent peace, in indicating a foreign policy based upon the highest principles of national honor and public faith. The almost universal applause of the country indicated its satisfaction. Nothing in the conduct of the Administration conflicts with the declared policy of the President. Nothing has occurred to disturb that feeling of security and satisfaction which pervaded the nation. But it seems that an anxiety in respect to the foreign relations of the country is felt in certain quarters. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun discourses in the following strain."

[The Union here inserts the letter of Ion, and proceeds:]

By such wild speculation as this is the public mind kept in a fever of excitement and anxiety. It would be as vain as it is unnecessary to attempt to allay an apprehension so utterly unwarrantable as that to which the correspondent of the Sun refers.

We take all this, says the National Intelligencer, in good faith; and although, as the Union says, "the policy of the new Administration is still undeveloped," we will not doubt that its aims are those of peace. The President is a reader, and may have been impressed with the truth of that fine lesson for Potentates and Presidents—

"Peace greatness best becomes. Calm pow'r doth guide
With a far more imperious stateliness
Than all the swords of violence can do;
And easier gains those ends she tends unto."

THE MECILLA VALLEY TROUBLE—COMMISSIONER BARTLETT ON GOV. LANE.

Mr. John R. Bartlett, late U. S. Commissioner to run the Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the 5th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has written a letter to the Providence Journal in reference to the recent New Mexican Proclamation of Governor Lane, in order, he says, to correct the many errors and misstatements in which it abounds, and which might otherwise lead the government and the people to form erroneous views on the subject.

First, in reference to the assertion (in the Proclamation) that—

"From the year 1824, and anterior thereto, until the year 1851, this portion of territory (the Mecilla Valley) was acknowledged to be within the limits of New Mexico; but in the year 1851, the State of Chihuahua assumed jurisdiction over the same, without producing any authority for this act from the Republic of Mexico, and without having obtained the assent of the United States or the Territory of New Mexico, and in defiance of the remonstrances of a large portion of the inhabitants of the disputed territory, who then numbered 2,000 souls."

Mr. Bartlett says Gov. Lane has been led astray by an old obsolete decree of the Mexican Government, dated in July, 1824. He also produces evidence, in the shape of Maps, surveys, and the State laws of Chihuahua, to show that New Mexico never *claimed*, much less *exercised*, any jurisdiction over the Mecilla Valley.

In 1847 the Constitution of Chihuahua was revised and its limits defined with great precision. They are embraced in the 2d article of the first chapter, as follows:

"Art. 2d. The territory of Chihuahua is that which it has possessed and which is now acknowledged to be between the parallels of 25 deg. 53 min. 36 sec. and 32 deg. 57 min. 43 sec. North latitude; and between the meridians of 1 deg. 30 min. 16 sec. and 7 deg. 17 min. 52 sec. longitude West from the city of Mexico, according to the map of the said State made by Messrs. Staples and Garcia Conde in the year 1834."

The State of Chihuahua, Mr. Bartlett proceeds to say, *did* exercise jurisdiction over the Mecilla Valley in 1850, and at the very time the Commissioners of the two Governments were at El Paso, for the purpose of fixing the boundary; and so far from that State "*assuming* jurisdiction over the same," as Gov. Lane asserts, "and without having obtained the consent of the United States or the Territory of New Mexico," the latter never pretended to claim it, and, of course, no consent was necessary. We quote further:

"Gov. Lane says this assumption was 'in defiance of the remonstrances of a large portion of the inhabitants of the disputed territory, who then numbered 2,000 souls.'

"When the boundary was determined on, the 'Mecilla Valley,' which includes the whole populated portion of the disputed territory, numbered about 700 instead of 2,000 souls, among which there were not 20 Americans. And when it was announced that this settlement would continue in the State of Chihuahua, according to Disturnell's map, to which State it had always belonged, there were firing of cannon and public rejoicings on the occasion at the town of Mecilla.

"In the autumn of 1851, when in Sonora, I was informed that some Americans had settled at Mecilla, and endeavored to create among its quiet citizens a feeling of hostility towards Mexico, offering them great inducements to remonstrate against the established boundary, but with what success I have never learned. But when it is known that of the population which composes this valley, not more than one in fifty can read and write, it will be seen that an evil disposed person might induce them to affix their mark to what they could neither understand or read."

The Ex-Commissioner then goes on to deny, in the most emphatic terms, the assertion of Gov. Lane, that—

"During the discussion of the boundary question, under the treaty of peace, the Commissioner of Mexico proposed to abandon a part of this disputed territory, by dividing it between the two Republics. And during the year 1852 the United States virtually asserted a right of sovereignty over all the territory in dispute."

Mr. Bartlett pronounces the first assertion in the above clause entirely without foundation, as far as the Joint Commission is connected with it—no proposal of the kind ever having been made by the Mexican Commissioner, or by himself.

With regard to the assertion that "the United States virtually asserted a right of sovereignty over all the territory in dispute," he states the following:—

"A committee of the Senate, upon statements made by a party who objected to the line, and who withheld important facts in relation thereto, and moreover without hearing from me in defence of the same, reported unfavorably to the line; while, on the other hand, the President of the United States virtually acknowledged the correctness of it through the Secretary of the Interior, as appears by his official letters to me."

Gov. Lane's declaration that the claim of Chihuahua to the Valley is an "unwarrantable assumption," is thus met:—

"The claim of Chihuahua is based upon a jurisdiction exercised by her over the territory as far north as 32 deg. 57 min. 43 sec., which embraced Sant Rita del Cobre, (the Copper mines.) But of this territory she was compelled to relinquish to the United States all north of 32 deg. 22 min., which was her limits, according to the map of Disturnell, as determined by the chief astronomers, Lieut. Whipple, on the part of the United States, and Senor Salazar, on the part of Mexico; and, in conformity with their report, established by the Commissioners of the two Governments.

"The 'unwarrantable assumption' of Chihuahua, as Gov. Lane is pleased to call it, consists, therefore, in retaining possession of a district she had *always* possessed, over which she had *always* exercised jurisdiction, which is accorded to her by the Treaty map, and all authorized and authentic maps,—by the official report made by her engineers in 1836, by various printed works on the country previous to the war, and lastly, by her Constitution. These are the grounds on which Chihuahua bases her right of occupancy.

We have thus presented the leading points in Mr. Bartlett's letter, which, as far as they go, look conclusive enough against Gov. Lane, and the reannexation claim he has so hastily, and simply on his sole personal responsibility, set up for us in Mecilla Valley. We can hardly make up our minds that in the face of such well attested facts, the Administration will think of backing up an assumption apparently so preposterous.

FROM THE BUFFALO COURIER OF SATURDAY.

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME—TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

There are circumstances connected with the late murder of Beatson, in Ohio, whose supposed murderer, Parks, was recently arrested in this city, that mark it as one of the most extraordinary affairs recorded in the history of crime. There is more about it that evinces a long contemplated, adroitly planned robbery, and a calm, unfaltering determination to commit murder merely for gain, than can be found in almost any volume of "Remarkable Criminal Trials" that has been published.

Less than a year ago Beatson, the murdered man, Parks, his supposed murderer, and a person named Gee, came over together in the same ship from Europe. Beatson and Parks had comparative little money, while Gee was known to have had several hundred dollars. With this he came to Erie county, and deposited a portion of it, six hundred dollars—in the Buffalo Savings Bank. The place of its deposit became in some manner known to Beatson, who resolved if possible to obtain possession of it; but how to accomplish that object was a matter not so easily determined. A plan however was devised and its execution at once entered upon. Ascertaining that there was in the city a young Englishman, who also came over in the same ship with Gee, Beatson found him out and introduced himself as Gee's brother, and succeeded so admirably in convincing his new acquaintance that such was the fact, that he went with Beatson to the Bank and introduced him as such to Mr. Howard, the secretary.

Beatson then produced a letttr, previously prepared, of course by himself, purporting to be written to him by William Gee, stating that he, [W. G.] had just purchased a farm near Buffalo, had paid three hundred dollars on it, and needed six hundred dollars more in gold, that he was unable to come in person to Buffalo and draw it from the bank in consequence of having been injured by a kick from a horse, and had therefore deputed his brother to get it for him. Under this state of things—being properly introduced—W. Gee being unable to draw a check—the story seeming altogether probable, and circumstances not suggesting any suspicion, the secretary concluded to pay the six hundred dollars, and drew a check for that amount on Oliver Lee & Co.'s bank. Before delivering the check, however, the secretary wrote a receipt for the money, which the supposed "brother" was requested to sign.

This, Beatson declined doing, alleging as a reason that he could not write. He did, however, make his *mark*, which was witnessed by the person who introduced him. Putting the check in his pocket, he proceeded to Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, presented it to Mr. Mercer, the teller, saying he desired to have gold. Mr. Mercer replied that he could not pay gold on the check, except at the usual premium, or unless Mr. Howard should request it. The cool individual said he would take it back and have Mr. H. do so. Back he went to the savings bank. Mr. Howard assented to his request, and inserted in the check, "pay in gold," and with this Beatson returned to the O. Lee Bank, obtained the gold and took his departure. The next that was heard of him was, that he had been murdered and that Parks was arrested for the crime.

Another curious incident in this singular history is that there was found in Beatson's pocket, after his murder, a paper stating that the gold belonged to Wm. Gee: but not more extraordinary than what follows:—After Parks' arrest, this paper came into the hands of the District Attorney of Summit county, Ohio, where Parks is now undergoing trial. That officer immediately wrote to Wm. Gee, making enquiries in reference to Beatson, as to the truth of what was stated in the memorandum; but just before the letter was received, Gee was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. When the letter arrived it was opened by the landlord of the tavern where Gee had been staying, who at once hastened to the city to ascertain the facts.

Strange indeed is the web of human life. Of these three persons who a few short months before were fellow passengers on the voyage to this country, one robs a bank of $600; he in turn is murdered by a companion, and the third, whose money was the cause of it all, is hurried to another world by the accidental discharge of a gun. The supposed murderer is now on trial for the offence, and the evidence against him said to be very clear.

"—— Murder, though it hath no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ."

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the Home Department, and give her, as Secretary, the control of the different bureaus, but don't let her have anything to do with the War Department.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above institution took place at the Banking House in this town on Monday, 2d inst. Daniel Dickson appeared as proxy for the State.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the State:

John Walker,	David Reid,
P. K. Dickinson,	Owen Fennell,

On behalf of the Stockholders:

Thos. H. Wright,	A. J. DeRosset,
F. J. Hill,	J. D. Jones,
W. C. Bettencourt,	Wm. A. Wright,
John Wooster.	

Thos. H. Wright, was re-elected President without opposition.

We understand that the Bank has been doing a handsome business the past year.

Wil. Herald.

District Court.—The District Court was in session this week, in this town, His Honor Judge Potter, presiding. The Court met on Monday morning, continued in session probably twenty minutes, and then adjourned for six months. The Jurors, and generally all concerned, left in high good humor at the rapid transaction of the business, the speedy administration of justice to all who sought it at this tribunal, and the excessive morality of this District. These are things well worthy of felicitation. Nobody smuggles at this port now-a-days, or if so, keeps prudently dark.

Wil. Herald.

New Counterfeit.—We noticed in our last that a new and dangerous counterfeit ten dollar note of the Bank of the State of North Carolina has recently been put in circulation. The counterfeit is made payable at the principal bank, and is a good imitation of the genuine note. The following marks will serve to detect it:

The counterfeits are dated May 1, 1852, Jan. 1, 1851, payable to D. DuPre.

The signatures, which, in the genuine notes, are written with very black ink, in the counterfeits are written with a pale yellowish ink.

The upper border of the genuine notes consists of *eighteen* blocks each, containing the words "ten dollars"—the counterfeits have but *seventeen*.

The small vignette at the bottom and centre of the note, in the genuine note is a female figure seated on an iron chest, the rivet heads of which are distinctly seen, with a plough, scythe, &c., at her feet, and a ship in the distance, under full sail and *approaching* the female. In the counterfeit the female appears to be seated on a bale or bundle, and the ship in the distance is seen going *from* the female

We understand that the notes of this plate will be drawn from circulation, and new ones issued in their stead, as soon as the plate can be procured.

A Curious Relic.—Dr. Craven, who has just returned from a professional tour in North Carolina has brought with him a specimen of feathers and winding sheet, taken from the body of corpse thought to be an Indian girl. The body is in a perfect state of preservation; the flesh very tough and free from taste or smell, and perfectly hard: the feathers were used as an outside covering; the bark canvass was the second, and enveloped the deer-skins which covered the body. The body when found, supposed to be in the same state as others found shortly after the flood.

This specimen was received from Dr. John D. McLean, of Lincoln county, N. C., a portion of the entire relic was procured by his father, Dr. Wm. McLean, in Middle Tennessee, in the year 1800 or 1804, where it was found in a sulphur cave.

The body was found in a cane coffin, with the legs cut off at the knees, and placed on the breast. Dr. Craven, who has the specimen, has seen the greater part of the shroud, and informs us that there is a peculiarity in the feathers, not yet classified by Ornithologists. The curious in such matters can see the specimens at the Doctor's establishment, in Yorkville.

Yorkville (S. C.) Remedy.

The neighborhood of the Crystal Palace—or what there is of it—presented a curious appearance yesterday. A prodigious crowd of some ten to fifteen thousand persons thronged about it. We regret to add that there is every appearance that it will be rendered a scene of wide-spread dissipation. Dram shops are starting up every where in the neighborhood, and drunkenness will constitute a prominent branch of the world's industry.

We fear that the Tribune is "about right" in its suspicions. The truth is that a scale of rents in that neighborhood has been adopted, for mere nutshell stores, to which no business but the selling of intoxicating liquors can be adequate. We learn too that engagements were entered into by tenants at these enormous rates on the supposition that the "palace" would be opened early in May. If this is the case of course the contracts must be ruinous to the tenants. We think the locality of the palace is fatal to its complete success.—*N. Y. Express.*

Chief Justice Taney.—The Baltimore Patriot contradicts the report of the sickness and intended resignation of Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court.

INEQUALITY OF FORTUNES.

Some modern philosophic theorists propose to remedy the inequality of fortunes which exists by a new organization of society; but we think that it would be just as practicable to establish a perfect uniformity of mind. Indeed, the latter would seem to be essential to the former; for so long as one man has an intellectual superiority over another, so long will inequality of fortune exist. In this country man is free to pursue the promptings of his own mind, and to garner up the products of his own industry. We have no laws of primogeniture to continue estates in families from generation to generation, and hence the rich of to-day may be the poor of to-morrow. Indeed, it is something uncommon to see large estates remain in the same families for more than one generation.

But it is objected that some men accumulate large fortunes whilst others have to depend upon their daily labor for support; and this is complained of as a grievance which should be remedied by a new organization of society. Suppose that an equal distribution were made, how could it be continued? The industrious and prudent would soon outstrip the indolent and extravagant, and the existing inequality would be restored in the course of a short time. Is it desired to crush industry and encourage idleness? If not, there will be no attempt made to disturb the present relations of society. Most of our wealthy men have arisen from poverty by the use of industry, prudence, and economy; and such is the reward held out to every one who chooses to use the proper means. But because some neglect those means and spend as fast as they earn, must an agrarian law be adopted, or society be overturned? The idea is ridiculous. Inequality has existed from the creation of the world, and will continue to exist let visionary theorists plan as they may; and it is right that it should be so, as it stimulates to exertion, both mentally and physically. It is said that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow—literally; that he shall use the powers which God has given him to improve his condition. And shall he be told that, after having thus exerted himself and obtained a competency, he shall not enjoy the fruits of his own industry, but must distribute his means to the idle and dissolute that they may be his equal in fortune? Such doctrine will not answer in this or any other civilized country. If we would have a perfect equality, we must destroy all motive to industrious, virtuous, and persevering, and substitute the iron money of Lycurgus for the gold, silver, and bank-paper which we now have. We must cut ourselves off from intercourse with foreign nations, and descend below the scale of enlightened humanity.

We boldly assert that it is not in the power of any man to devise such an organization of society as will establish equality of fortune. *Farms may be voted to every man in the nation, and they may be stocked at the cost of the public treasury, but equality of fortune cannot be established.* The promise to bring about such a state of things may serve to amuse those who seek to get rich on the spoils of other men's labor, but their hopes can never be realized, as the most humble youth, however poor he may start in life, looks forward to a period when he may repose from his labors in the enjoyment of ease and comfort. Without this stimulus to exertion he would be a poor creature—a cumberer of the ground instead of a useful citizen.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

"And on he trudged, not knowing what he sought,
But whistled as he went for want of thought."

A whistler is a nuisance; we have one near by, whom we advise to "save his breath to cool his porridge." Hail Columbia is his favorite tune, and he does not even break the monotony by whistling the variations. A happy man never whistles; a busy man never whistles; a thoughtful man never whistles; a musical man never whistles; they sing. But find a lazy, indolent, empty-headed fellow, whose sole employment is doing nothing, and you will find a whistler; in him what should be substance is wind, and a constant stream issues from his mouth. A man whistles when he is mad; when he has the horrors; when he is drunk; when he is out of money; out of friends; out at the elbows; out of patience; out of work, and out of courage. Whistling is a narrow, contracted, *puckering business*; you whistle our bad feelings, but sing out good ones; therefore never whistle, always sing.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The editor of the Foxtown Fusilier must be a very happy man about this time. In his last number he says: "Postscript. We stop the press with pleasure, to announce the decease of our contemporary, Mr. Snaggs, editor of the Foxtown Flash. He has now gone to another and better world. Success to him. Persons who have taken the Flash, will find the Fusilier a good paper."

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient ware-house near the steam boat wharves, in which we can receive and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the customary shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.

May 2, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS PRODUCE THE MOST BENEFICIAL EFFECTS IN ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.—A gentleman who resides at Dhoboth Factory, near Calcutta, writing to his father, James Nichol, esq., 15, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, "states that he suffered severely from a liver complaint, and a dreadful pain in his side, and that he has derived more benefit from taking Holloway's Pills for a short time than he was able to obtain under the treatment of several medical men in India for 12 months previously," therefore officers in the army and others, who through living in hot climates, are martyrs to disordered stomachs, liver complaints, or indigestion, should take these invaluable Pills, being a safe and effectual remedy for those diseases.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

IN barrels and half-barrels, just received direct from New Orleans, and for sale by

G. S. DEMING,
Opposite Cape Fear Bank.

May 4, 1853. 91tf

BONA VISTA FOR SALE.

THAT healthy and pleasant RESIDENCE, owned and occupied by the subscriber, is now offered for sale. Any person desirous of living in the vicinity of town, and wishing to secure a pleasant situation, where there is good water and a healthy atmosphere, an opportunity is now presented which does not often occur. There are upon the premises a dwelling, kitchen, smoke house with a good cellar, wood house, barn, &c. The lot contains between four and five acres. More land joining could be had if desired. Much of the native growth has been preserved about the house, so that the purchaser can display his taste in its arrangement.—The place is susceptible of being made one of the most delightful residences in this vicinity.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1853. 91tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 3, 1853. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Hodgin & Biggs, formerly trading in Rockfish Village, have this day by mutual consent dissolved their copartnership. The business will be carried on as before, by Daniel Biggs.

H. H. HODGIN.
DANIEL BIGGS.

April 18, 1853. 91-3tpd

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1853.

THE RAIL ROAD SURVEY.—A letter from Messrs. Smith & Colby, received this morning by Maj. MacRae, President of the Western Rail Road, states that a contract would be signed at New York on Saturday last with Messrs. Green and Kirkwood, Engineers, for the survey of our Road. "It has been difficult, (says the letter,) to find a man possessing the particular knowledge desired,—but we have the man at last."

The Engineer may be expected here in a few days.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this County, will be held on next Monday, May 16th. Judge Dick will be the presiding Judge.

A CROWD EXPECTED.—Next week, the Superior Court, the N. C. Medical Convention, the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, and the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, will all be in session in this place. The number of strangers in town will probably be greater than the capacity of the Hotels to accommodate. We suggest, therefore, that those who have friends and acquaintances among the visiters would doubtless do an acceptable act of kindness, not only to them but to the proprietors of the Hotels, by opening their doors to the accommodation of a portion of the crowd. It is, to be sure, a scarce time in the way of eatables, but a kindly welcome may make very plain fare acceptable.

BAPTISM.—Eighty-two persons were Baptised in Cross Creek in this town yesterday, by the Rev. James McDaniel, assisted by the Rev. David S. Williams. An immense concourse of people was present, and we learn that good order prevailed during the solemn service.

The Rev. THOMAS F. DAVIS, now of Camden, S. C., formerly of Wilmington, N. C., was on Friday last elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina. There were twelve ballotings, the Rev. Messrs. Shand, Walker, Hanckel, Reed, and Davis, being voted for. On the last ballot Mr. Davis received a very large majority of both Clergy and Laity. Mr. Davis, who was present, signified his acceptance of the [illegible]

[illegible] South Carolina has anticipated that of North Carolina, which, would most probably have chosen the same sound and able and pious Minister, as Bishop of North Carolina.

There are now four natives of North Carolina in the House of Bishops, viz: Bishop Hawks of Missouri, Bishop Green of Mississippi, Bishop Polk of Louisiana, and Bishop Davis of South Carolina.

A writer in the Wilmington Herald is sadly exercised at the prospect of damage to this State from the "monstrous charter," as he calls it, of our Western Rail Road Company. He is distressingly afraid that we shall be wedded to Virginia, or sold to South Carolina. If we knew how, we would endeavor to quiet his fears. We will say, however, that we in Fayetteville have probably quite as little love for our Northern and Southern neighbors as the Herald writer, and are quite as unlikely to go out of our own State, and our old-accustomed range, in search of a connection, as the writer, or the Herald, or the people of Wilmington. The people of Fayetteville want a more intimate connection with the West. In the other direction the Cape Fear is good enough for them. And if Rail Roads are built to us from other quarters, we rather think they will have to be built by the people of those quarters.

IN A SNARL.—A few weeks ago, a democratic meeting in Duplin recommended the holding of a Congressional Convention in this District. In response, a democratic meeting was called in Wilmington, for the purpose of considering the expediency of a Convention. The meeting was held on Tuesday last, a Committee reported in favor of a Convention, in favor of Mr. Ashe's renomination, in favor of *a distribution of the public lands or their proceeds*, and in favor of taking off the duty on railroad iron. These resolutions, after debate, were rejected, and another series containing the usual laudation of Democratic principles, of Pierce and King, of Mr. Ashe, and acquiescing in a Convention if desired by the District, (though a Convention was considered *inexpedient*,) was adopted.

There seems to have been much trouble at the meeting. The Journal pitches into the Conventionists, and finds great difficulty in keeping cool and exercising forbearance towards those members of its party who have dared to advocate a Convention against the orders from headquarters. It reports the speech of Col. Person, the anti-convention orator, and plasters it and the Colonel with much praise, whilst the convention men, Messrs. Cantwell and Bryan, are spoken of as "talking against time," &c.

Well, we have only to say to them, "Go it Betsy—Go it Bar." We hope each party will succeed in giving the other a genteel thrashing.

It has been rumored, for some time past, that some member of the party was desirous to oppose Mr. Ashe, founding his hopes of success mainly on the Public Land question. The meetings in Duplin and New Hanover doubtless originated in that desire. The Whigs of course are in too hopeless a minority in the District to trouble themselves about the squabbles of the aspirants.

John J. Jackson, Esq. has resigned the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and Col. Henry A. London has been appointed to succeed him.

The practice which has grown up in this as well as other States, of passing laws containing a provision that they shall not go into effect until sanctioned by a vote of the people, is likely to be put a stop to by the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, that such laws are unconstitutional; that the Legislature, and the Legislature only, is clothed with the power to pass laws. We rejoice at the decision, since we have always regarded that kind of legislation as exceedingly disreputable, evading a responsibility which members of Assembly voluntarily assume.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE RAIL ROAD CALAMITY.—A portion of the train which left New York on Friday morning last for New Haven was run into the river at Norwalk, Conn., and many persons are supposed to have been drowned. The draw of the bridge was up at the moment, letting a schooner through, when the cars approached.—The engine, tender, and two baggage cars, went in, the water being deep. The smoking room was in one of the baggage cars, and all who were in it were drowned. The train was going slowly at the moment, so that the passenger cars were stopped just on the brink of destruction.

NORWALK, 8 o'clock P. M. Friday.

Thus far forty-nine dead bodies have been recovered, and two of the injured persons have died. Eighteen others are seriously injured, three of them dangerously. Among the bodies recognised are those of Dr. A. Welsh, of Hartford; D. R. Beach, of Bridgeport; Mrs. Fluent, of Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Schor, of Williamsburg; D. R. Smith, of Springfield; John Moss, of Gardiner, Maine; David B. Newell, of do.; John L. G. Ray, of Springfield; Walter French, of Manchester, N. H.; Norman Parker, of Woodbury, Connecticut. There are probably ten or more dead bodies yet in the wreck. The bodies found are much disfigured, and recognition in many cases is difficult. The mails and baggage are saved in a damaged condition. The locomotive and baggage car and two passenger cars plunged into the river fifteen feet below the surface. Every person in the two first cars was either killed or seriously injured.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Governor Reid has advertised the Spring Distribution. The neighboring counties will receive as follows:

Anson,	$860 48
Bladen,	641 92
Brunswick,	476 08
Chatham,	1,284 40
Columbus,	424 64
Cumberland,	1,417 84
Duplin,	888 88
Montgomery,	493 04
Moore,	684 16
New Hanover,	1,138 88
Randolph,	1,214 08
Richmond,	634 88
Robeson,	886 40
Rowan,	986 32
Sampson,	984 88
Stanly,	507 84
Union,	740 64
Wake,	1,689 84

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.—In our last we stated the amount of dry goods imported into the port of New York during the first four months of this year at $30,751,923, against $19,839,177 during the corresponding months of 1852. We now see that the imports of all descriptions of goods at that port during those months have amounted to $64,835,429, against $43,816,295 last year—still preserving the proportion of fifty per cent. increase. In four months an increase of $21,000,000 in the amount of our purchases from Europe! In private life it would take a very rich and prosperous man to sustain such an increase in his expenses, especially when he was already living beyond his income.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—A general meeting of the Stockholders was held in Raleigh on Tuesday last.

The Charter as amended by the last Legislature, was unanimously accepted. Provision was made for the payment of liabilities incurred by building the Weldon and Gaston Road—that road having cost about $10,000 more than was estimated.

Mr. Branch submitted the report of the President and Directors, shewing the following exhibit of receipts for the 6 months preceding the 31st March:

For freight,	$27,368 40
" Passengers,	17,382 83
	$44,751 23
For carrying Mail,	4,403 64
Whole am't of receipts,	49,154 87

In the month of March, says the Raleigh Register, over $10,000 was received by the Road,—being the largest amount of receipts ever realized on it before, in any single month. This is a most flattering indication of the rapidly increasing prosperity of the Road.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN IN KENTUCKY.—We notice in one of our exchanges the following paragraph:

James R. Rogers, candidate for Congress in the 1st District in Kentucky, has issued a fancy circular through *The Paducah Journal*. He says: "Born at an early period of my life in the State of North Carolina, on Great Pedee River, in Anson County, (not far from George Dunn's,) of obscure but honest parents, I had none of those advantages possessed by the wealthy to push foward the germ of intellect which developed itself in me at an early age." Again: "The brightest trait that exhibited itself in me was honesty. This character I inherited through my father from the ever-to-be-remembered and never-to-be-forgotten Martyr of spelling book fame, John Rogers, of Smithfield, who, it will be remembered, was burnt at the stake in the presence of his wife and nine small children, and one at the breast for heresy."

We hope Mr. Rogers will be elected. His industry, intellect and honesty (especially the latter) will be acquisitions to the House and the country. Besides, he can probably solve the difficult question as to the number of little Rogerses present at the Martyrdom of John—a question involved in quite as much doubt as the identity of the "man who struck Billy Patterson"—for which offence, we may as well state here, an indictment is now pending in the Court of this county, the individual indicted having left for parts unknown, so that the difficult question is not likely to be solved, as it might have been if the man had only stood his ground and his trial. But,

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

F. & W. Plank Road.—The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road has been completed 119 miles to within two miles of Salem. Six miles and a half of the branch leading from the 33 mile post to Evans's Mill, on Deep River, have been completed and will be placed under toll in a few days. Six more will bring us into communication with Deep River by plank road throughout.

The Engineer of the Road is now engaged in locating the road beyond Salem to the little Yadkin River, a distance of 18 miles.

North Carolinian.

Josiah E. Bryan, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Fayetteville. Mr. B. will accept the office.—*North Carolinian.*

Change of Commandants.—Capt. A. B. Dyer, the officer in command at the U. S. Arsenal at this place, has, we understand, been ordered to Charleston. Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, the former commandant, has been ordered from Charleston to this place.—*North Carolinian.*

PROFESSOR EMMONS.—We had a few minutes' conversation with Professor Emmons on Friday last, as he was passing through town from the lower to the upper part of the State; and the following satisfactory communication is the result of that conversation:—

TO THE EDITORS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.—*Sirs:* I am indebted to the Senior Editor of the Observer for calling my attention to an article in the paper of the 4th inst., over the signature of *Australis*. It seems to be expected that I shall reply to the charge contained in the communication referred to. I shall do this very briefly after I have made two or three statements respecting the views I entertain of the ultimate objects to be attained by the Geological Survey:

The State has two great interests to be consulted—the agricultural, which is first and foremost; the mining which is certainly very important.

One of my first efforts was to promote the interests of agriculture. The examination of the soils of the lower counties together with the native fertilizers, occupied my attention for six months. What I accomplished may be seen by reference to my report. The remainder of my time has been occupied in the examination of mines and mineral lands, together with agriculture and soils of the mining districts proper. There are properly no mines or minerals in the lower counties, but in the upper, both agriculture and mining require my attention, and they have both received it. Australis will not therefore infer that because my labors are confined for a time to a mining district, that I am losing sight of agriculture. He would be satisfied of this, if he could inspect the soils collected for future examination. We do not differ at all in our views of the importance of agriculture. Now it happened that when I was exclusively engaged in the lower counties, that complaints reached me, that I spent my time there to the neglect of the mineral and mining interest,—interests for which the survey was mainly ordered by the Legislature;—and on the contrary, when engaged in the mining districts, the district which is eminently agricultural complains. I find no fault with this state of things, knowing well that if gentlemen will reflect a moment upon the subject, they will see that the fulfilment of the survey *precisely* as it is wished by all parties is impossible.

The main charge in the communication of Australis however is, that I am leagued with speculators in the purchase of mines. "It is said that he examines the minerals, tells the owner if he can get $— for his estate, to sell; and soon thereafter another person comes along, offers the price, and buys the land for Northern speculators;"—(*Australis*.) Of this charge I remark that it has no foundation in truth. Another statement mentioned to me by the Editor of the Observer, as one currently rumored, is, that I have been employed by the agents of the Rothschilds to secure mineral lands for them. The same remark is applicable to this also. I had understood that the Rothschilds were to have agents in this country, with the design of investing capital in mineral lands; but whether they were actually here or not, I never had the satisfaction of knowing. However, I should most certainly have used what little influence I possess to induce them to invest their money in North Carolina.

This leads me to remark, again, that I have acted in this matter always with the view to bring capital into the State; and I think this will prove one of the best results of the Survey. I was employed by the owners of the Fentriss or Silth Mine, to make an examination of it, with a view to sell to Northern men. My report of this mine resulted as was wished—in its sale—and I believe with highly beneficial results to the mining interests of the State; and if to the mining interests, why not to the agricultural also? Can one interest be promoted without also promoting the other? Do not planters want a home market, and is it not the great evil under which the interior of the State labors, that she has no home market at all? Every mine that proves worth working, makes a market. While in Massachusetts cotton and woollen factories make the home markets, here, in North Carolina, the mines are destined to become the home markets.

In all my intercourse with gentlemen, the owners of mineral property, it has been my invariable rule to tell them all I knew of their property. My best judgment has been exercised in all cases of doubt; and in no instance have I informed either a Northern or Southern speculator that such a tract could be purchased below its value. I have ever regarded the owner of a property as possessing the first claim to information. I have often believed that the owner stood in his own light, but this I could not help. If I thought so, I told him so. I repeat what I have said once before, that one of the best results of the Survey will be, to bring working capital into the State. I adopted this view very early, have acted upon it, and shall yet act upon it. I wrote a long letter to a gentleman of capital in New York, with a view to induce him to invest it in coal lands. I stated that I was full in the belief, that a large manufacturing town could be built up upon Deep River: and wherever I saw a prospect of the kind I have urged it. But I have been just as urgent in my reasoning to gentlemen of this State, as to those out of it. I have communicated freely to every body; I have not pursued the course which has been pursued in some of the surveys, to conceal every thing from all parties: this I considered wrong. While my communications are free and full to all parties, they are also gratuitous.

Again, the best and warmest friends of the Survey wish me to be in the field the whole time—the entire year. This is impossible, and it would also be unprofitable, if it could be. By a stipulation with his Excellency the Governor, I am to perform 8 months' service in the field annually. This requirement I have fulfilled. I spend the remainder of the year in the Laboratory; and during this period, I employed four Assistants, for two months each. By this arrangement, I succeeded in making the large number of analyses which are given in my report. I had no desire to bring this matter before the public; but when numbers are inquiring where I am, and what I am about, it became necessary to allude to the fact. I wish to say to all such inquirers, that I am at work for North Carolina in some capacity or other.

I am much obliged to the Editor of the Observer and to Australis, for the kind expressions which appear in their communications, especially for the confidence which appears to be entertained of my ability to promote the interests of the State through the Survey. My desire is certainly to accomplish this; but it is too much to hope that even my friends will be satisfied, much less the many who look on the work with indifference.

EBENEZER EMMONS.

The Hon. Edward Stanly was among the passengers in the steamship Georgia, which sailed from New York on Thursday last, for California.

THE ZEPHYR.—A writer in the Herald says that this fine boat has repeatedly made the trip from this place to Wilmington in 8¼ and 8½ hours, actual running time.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia brings account to the 23d. Cotton was dull. Sales of the week 41,000 bales, at ⅛ decline. Breadstuffs had advanced.

No political news.

Mrs. Stowe attended the banquet given in her honor at Edinburgh, where she was presented with the "Uncle Tom Penny Offering," amounting to £1,000, for abolition purposes, and a silver salver for herself. The next day she went to Dundee, and would return the day after to Edinburgh.

RAIL ROAD CONNECTIONS.—We are not sure that we are right in publishing the following article which appeared in the last Greensborough Patriot. But it is so well done, and in so pleasant a temper, and so forcibly inculcates the advice to "mind your own business," that for once we will disregard ours, and meddle in that of other people, for the common benefit of all parties:—

The "Iron Nuptials." A few weeks since Mr. Nat. J. Palmer, of Milton, in the abundance of his zeal and enterprise, proposed and advocated the connection of North Carolina and Virginia by an "iron link," between the Richmond & Danville Railroad and our Central Railroad. Our editorial cotemporaries of Raleigh, and some other places, thereupon blazed out against said Nat., like a devouring fire, on account of his wish to turn things into Virginia, and not down to Beaufort and other convenient and comfortable places along our coasts. For a little while Mr. Palmer was the "best abused" man in the State. Forsooth, it was unpatriotic, unfilial, wicked in him, to dream of "tapping" the great iron thoroughfare that was to convey the "people and produce" of our great interior to our own seaports. It would be an outrageous violation of faith to the East and elsewhere, to permit our Central Road thus to be made tributary to the haughty State of Virginia. Not going to do any such thing—so contrary to our State interests and our just and lawful State pride! Even *we*, who are situated at Greensborough, a point likely to be benefitted, whoever else might suffer, by this tapping process—right at the very bung-hole where the good things of one State would be transferred to the other, (and you know a little molasses always sticks to the funnel)—even we decidedly discountenanced the agitation of Mr. Palmer's project of a connection as prejudicial to the great interests and prospects involved. Like our brethren of the metropolis and down East generally, we took *enlarged* views of things, without stopping at home and confining our prospects to one particular spot. That was magnanimous in us—was'nt it?

Now, in view of the visiting, rejoicing, huzzaing, booming of cannon, toasting, speechifying, and jollification generally indulged by our metropolitan cotemporaries on the occasion of opening a *direct, easy and cheap outlet from the North Carolina Railroad, at Raleigh, to the City of Norfolk*, we should like amazingly to be informed in what State the city of Norfolk is situated.—And, if it should be ascertained that it is Virginia, what is the reason that our down East brethren are so glad about it? Might not a geographical development be made in this connexion highly illustrative of the *real* extent of State pride, and the real state of affection towards our own ports, indulged by the brethren who thought Nat. Palmer to be possessed of a devil, for insisting upon a connexion with Virginia?

A capital hit, not only at Raleigh, but at the State generally. Mr. Palmer desires a connection with Danville, in Virginia. Every body, Raleigh particularly, pitches into Mr. Palmer as a traitor to the interests of the State. A few days afterwards, Raleigh effects a connection with Norfolk, in Virginia, and Greensborough returns the compliments lately lavished upon Mr. Palmer. Our Wilmington friends see ruin in any connection with South Carolina or Virginia by a Rail Road known as "Metropolitan," and forthwith raise the cry of "sold, sold!" Yet the same enterprising and patriotic people have a Rail Road connection with Petersburg and Norfolk, and are fast creating one with South Carolina. So we go. Let us all take a lesson from the Patriot's well-timed rebuke, and "mind our own business." As a general thing, we Fayetteville people do; not however, because we are better than our neighbors, nor because they are more quarrelsome than we, but for the simple reason that we are generally fully employed in *quarreling at home*.

AN ARMY OF DOCTORS.—In addition to the 800 Doctors resident in the city of New York, upwards of 500, from 29 States, were there a few days ago attending a National Medical Convention.

TROUBLE IN CINCINNATI.—For some time past, we have noticed in the Northern papers much discussion concerning the disposition of the Free-School Funds, growing out of claims advanced by the Roman Catholics as a distinct denomination. Much ill-feeling has been excited—public meetings have been held and addresses delivered—in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. In the last named city, the trouble has been greatest. An election for School Directors, in which regular Protestant and Roman Catholic candidates were run, resulted a few weeks since in the thorough defeat of the Romanists. The question was thus decided at the polls, but the war of words has continued and riots have been threatened.

The New York express gives the following account of the present state of affairs, which looks threatening:

"The strife that has sprung up between Roman Catholic and Protestant at Cincinnati is assuming a really ominous aspect—according to the latest telegraphic despatches. Mayor Snellbaker has given great offence to the Protestants in consequence of his having forbidden a Protestant street preacher from holding forth on the Sabbath, on the plea that his sermon against the Catholics had the tendency of inciting to riot. From what we can gather from the Cincinnati papers, it appears that on the very Sunday (24 ult.) on which he was forbidden to speak, the preacher in question did, as usual, mount upon the head of a barrel in the midst of the market space, and was speaking to a crowd of about a hundred orderly persons, when the Chief Magistrate attended by the regular police and a large body of special officers, appeared upon the ground, and, seizing him, obliged him to desist. This was in the morning. In the afternoon of same day, it is thought (and it is this thought that makes all the trouble,) under the direction and auspices of Archbishop Purcell, a great Catholic procession, numbering from five to ten thousand men, with badges, flags, banners, and a large number of bands of music, marched through the streets to lay the corner stone of a Catholic church. The Catholic church bells were rung during the whole time, the brass bands, comprehending nearly all in the city, were playing, and the procession marched through half the town, blocking up the streets making a very ostentatious parade, which created a great deal of excitement, sufficient to render some of the streets impassable to church-going people, and to disturb the stillness of the Sabbath. The Mayor had out a large police force to protect this procession.—These are the principal facts in the case. The telegraph has informed us that the Protestants, among whom are many of the Mayor's influential political friends, have repeatedly called upon that functionary to resign; but the Mayor, so far not seeing fit to comply, nor, indeed, to step at all out of his way to appease the rage of the Anti-Romanists, we see a "grand indignation demonstration" is to be made *this afternoon*. How it is all to end we don't know; but one would think, from a reading of the inflammatory sectarian appeals on the subject we see in the Cincinnati papers, that there is a storm brewing which it will require great firmness, courage, and decision, on the part of the municipal authorities, to avert."

On the next Sunday after that on which the Rev. Mr. Kirkland was forbidden to preach, he preached in the market place to about 5000 people, without molestation. In the afternoon his congregation was smaller. Many of those present in the morning had gone in expectation of a disturbance.

Philip Allen, Democrat, has been elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Rhode Island, to fill the seat lately vacated by the expiration of the term of Mr. Clarke.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—We were shown, on Tuesday last, one of the most complete counterfeits that probably ever was got out. It is a ten dollar bill on the Salisbury Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. It corresponds exactly in size with the genuine note of that denomination, and the engraving is admirably done and can only be distinguished from the genuine by a close comparison. The filling in and signatures are not so well executed. But even this part of the work is so well calculated to deceive, that nine out of ten are liable to be imposed upon by it. The paper looks a little greasy and villainous. This note was brought down from Ashe county, and it is not doubted there are many more where it came from. The public should be on their guard against it.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Bank of Wadesborough declared a dividend on the 3rd inst. of 4 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 16th inst.

The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year, to wit: W. R. Leak, Geo. W. Little, S. W. Cole, J. White, N. D. Boggan, Jas. A. Leak and Philip G. Smith.

W. R. Leak was re-elected President and H. B. Hammond, Cashier.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, JOHN W. CAMERON, Esq., of Washington City, to Miss ALTONA F. GALES, daughter of the late Weston R. Gales.

In Orange county, on the 19th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Heflin, Mr. J. J. Womble, of Chatham county, to Miss LOUISA ATWATER, daughter of the Rev. Wilson Atwater.

In Chatham county, on the 20th of April, by Rev. G. E. Brown, Mr. ATLAS GEORGE, to Miss ELIZA ANN WOMBLE, daughter of Cornelius Womble, Esq.—all of Chatham.

In Anson county, on the 14th inst., by B. I. Dunlap, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH W. ALLEN, to Miss CATHARINE KNIGHT.

DIED,

In this town, on the 5th instant, WILLIAM EDWIN, infant son of G. F. and F. R. Webster, aged 10 months and 23 days.

In Sampson county, on the 14th ult., NAOMI, the wife of John B. Draughon, daughter of David Rainer, aged 56 years.

In Orange county, on the 21st ult., ROBERT M. LYNCH, son of Mr. James Lynch, aged 17 years and 10 months.

In Anson county, on the 19th ultimo, of Sporadic Typhus fever, WILSON REDFEARN, in the 43d year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 9.

BACON—	9 a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	21 a 25	Cuba	23 a 25
CANDLES—E. F.	14 a	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 60 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	30 a 32
Strictly prime,	10½ a 10¾	SEED—	
Prime,	9¾ a 10	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9¼ a 9½	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N.C. Whiskey,	30 a 32
Brn. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 60 a 4 70	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 35 a 4 50	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00 a 4 10	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	60 a 63	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	36 a 40	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	65 a 70	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon remains steady.

Cotton.—For the past week, the receipts have been very large. Nearly all has been taken by the manufacturers, it being entirely above shippers' views. We continue last week's figures. There have been no sales this morning to show what effect the Asia's news will have.

Flour.—Receipts large. More in to-day than on any one day before for a month or more. Prices variable. We learn that sales were made this morning at the following advanced rates: Family $5, Super. 4 75, Fine 4 50, Cross 4 25. Corn firm.

Peas.—More inquiry, and tendency upward.

Shingles.—Market almost bare—sales made last week at $3 75 per thousand.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores—Turpentine in demand, receipts light, virgin $4, yellow dip 3 50, hard 1 60; Spirits held at 30, some sales at 47½ to 48; Common Rosin 1 05 to 1 25, N. C. Bacon hams 13, hog round 11. Lard 10¾. Cotton 9¾. Lumber—flooring boards $15. Timber—sales of 6 rafts at 5, 7 25, 10, 10 50.

At Cheraw, cotton 6 to 10¾, mostly 7½ to 10¾. Sales of the week 50 bales. Flour 4 50. Bacon 10. Corn 62.

At New York, cotton easier.

At Charleston, cotton has again fallen ⅛ to ¼. Sales at 7½ to 10¾. Corn 58 to 65. Bacon 7 to 8½.

Total receipts of Cotton 3,013,732 bales, against 2,737,458 last year. Increase 276,274.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 7—Str Douglass, with boat Cassidy in tow to Willis's Creek, and goods for S J Hinsdale, W Brown, D & W McLaurin, Rev S Pearce, J & F Garrett, Leach & Jones, W McIntyre, G W McKay & Co, C Banks, W Bell, J H & J Martine, E Fuller, Murphy, McRorie & Co, McLean & Jones, Willkings & Co, J Swan, J Moore.

May 5—6.—Str's Scutherner, and Evergreen, with passengers, and freight for W McIntyre, W Tyson, W D Ruksy, Hanks & Holt, J Hall, J Fisher, Miss M A McRary, Hon J M Dick, Willkings & co, W Taylor, H Erambert, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel, C T Haigh & son.

May 6.—St'r Graham with Nathan King in tow with freight for J & B G Worth, M Greentree, J A Craven, J M A Drake, J Piggott, J W Scott, Jenkins, Roberts & co, S Young, W J McConnell, A J Bain, P Thurston, J McInnis, Rankin & McLean, J Kendall, J A Boyden, J H Hawley, T H Ramsay, M L & R J Holmes, Cedar Falls Co, C N McAdoo, Mrs Walton, D Murphy, E Belo, Barnhardt, Adderton & Co, W Prior, J S Lucas, Hanks & Brower, W A Lash, G Brandt, J Sundy, N C Copper Co, C W Andrews, C F Fisher, Lash & Bros, Hon J M Morehead, D Murchison & Son, F & H Fries, N King, J Womble, J H Brown, Dr E B Rice, Hartman & Hooper, Stedman & Horne, Worth & Elliott, Willkings & Co, P P Johnson, A Brown.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.—Schr. T E French from N York. 6—Schr. Eliza from Charleston. 7—Schr. W H Smith, from N York.

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices; Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Inserttings, Under sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 9, 1853. 92

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday the 3d June next.

J. H. HALL, Pres't.

May 7, 1853. 92tm

FOR SALE.

AT my Store, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold a lot of good Furniture.

Also, a Horse and Carriage.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Anct'r.

May 7, 1853. 1t

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.

May 6, 1853. 92tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE just received their second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Also, a fresh stock of Summer Coats, Pants & Vests. Orders carefully filled.

May 6, 1853. 92-2w

FURNITURE SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of curtailing his business, will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 10th of May next, his stock of FURNITURE, at his Ware-Room on Hay Street, consisting of Secretaries and Book Cases, Sofas, Divans, Sideboards, Bureaus of various descriptions, Bedsteads, from common to very fine, Tables of various kinds, and of Chairs a large quantity and general assortment. Many of which are of home manufacture; with many other articles—comprising in all a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture.

Also, a small quantity of fine Cabinet Tools, selected by himself in the Northern market.

Terms on day of sale.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

April 18, 1853. 1t

☞ THE above sale is POSTPONED to Wednesday the 18th.

BARGAINS IN CIGARS.

THOSE who buy Cigars to sell again, the undersigned begs leave to inform that he has now in store a large stock of all kinds of Cigars, which he will offer at prices that cannot be undersold in this State. The celebrated

Star Brand Principe,
Eagle " "
Steam Boat " "

Prime Havana Regalias, and other favorite Cigars on hand.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 9. 92-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

TRUSS HOOPS,
Hackers,
Round Shaves,
Howeling Knives,
Cooper's Crows,
" Compasses,
" Vises,
Distillery Glue,

And a variety of articles used by distillers and Turpentine getters.

C. E. LEETE.

May 9. 92-3t

LOT AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, at the Market House, on Saturday the 14th instant, the vacant Lot at the Brick Row, joining the house now occupied by Wm. Bow.—This lot has stone foundations, with a good cellar, is about 40 feet front on Hay street. Also, a vacant Lot on the street in the rear of the above lot.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 9, 1853. 92 2t

LAMPS.

FOR burning Camphine or Spirits Turpentine. A few dozen just received, by

SAML J. HINSDALE.

May 9, 1853. 92-4w

TOWN MILITIA—ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the usual parade ground, (Military Green,) on Saturday the 14th inst., armed and equipped as the law directs, for Company drill and election of Captain.

By order of Major Commandant.

J. R. McDONALD.

May 9, 1853. 92-1t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale her HOUSE and LOT on Robeson Street. The House is large, with a good Kitchen and out houses, and a good well of excellent water in the yard. In fact, it is a desirable place, being healthy, and convenient to business. The Lot is now under cultivation.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine the premises, or by applying to Mr. Jas. G. Cook, or J. E. McMaster, either of whom will give any information desired. Possession given immediately.

E. C. McMASTER.

May 9. 92-3tpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at May Term 1853 of Bladen County Court, taken out letters of administration on the estate of Willis Council, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN C. BAKER, Adm'r.

May 2, 1853. 92-3t

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday, April 30th, 1853, I lost my Pocket Book, supposed to be on the Chicken road or the Morganton road, as I stayed at Mr. Buie's, on the Chicken road, and came into the Morganton road by the way of McColl's. As well as I recollect, the Pocket Book contained some thirty or forty Dollars, and sundry notes, and bills of purchases made in Fayetteville, and sundry receipts. Any information directed to me at Macedonia, Montgomery county, will be thankfully received, and the finder, on delivery, will be well rewarded.

SAMUEL USHER.

May 3, 1853. 92tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harllesville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years;—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE.

Affordsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

50 BAGS FAMILY FLOUR.

FROM Rock's Mills. 100 lbs. each, in store and for sale

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

May 4, 1853. 91-3t

TO PHYSICIANS.

50 ounces Sulph. Quinine,
20 " Iron, (by Hydrogen,)
6 doz. R C & Co. Cod Liver Oil,
50 ounces Iod. Potas.
25 lbs. Fil. Hydrarg.
25 lbs. Hyd. Sub. Calomel.
10 lbs. Chlorodyne,
20 lbs. Turkey Opium,
Ether, Aconotine, Ol. Croton,
Strychinine, Iodine, Creosote,
Tannin, Velerianati of Zinc,

With every article connected with the Drug and Apothecary business.

Particular and prompt attention paid to orders, and to the packing of Glass ware. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

April 25, 1853. 88-2m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into Copartnership under the firm of Murray & Grant, for the purpose of transacting the Grocery, Commission, and Forwarding Business, in all of its different branches, at the old stand of R. H. Grant, next door to the Custom House, on Water street, and would be glad to serve their friends at any time.

R. H. GRANT.
E. MURRAY.

Wilmington, N. C., April 20, 1853. 88 1w

VALUABLE GOLD MINES & MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale some VALUABLE GOLD MINES five miles north of Rutherfordton. In the tracts of land upon which veins have been opened there are about **850 Acres.** Fifty, or more, Shafts have been sunk, and some of the RICHEST PYRITES ORES have been taken out, ever found in North Carolina. The lands have an abundance of the finest timber, affording wood upon the ground for tunnelling and for steam machinery and building. It is mostly woodland. The veins are believed to be [illegible]

Attached to it is an excellent shoal on 24 Broad River, upon which there is a first rate MERCHANT MILL, Gold Mill, with Stamps, Amalgam barrels, large Furnaces for roasting ores, and Machinery of every kind necessary for the immediate working of the mines. The Mills are about two miles from the Veins with a first rate road for hauling to them.

These tracts, the Subscriber believes to be equal in value to any ever found in this State. They have been worked only a few months out at a very unskillful. Every facility will be afforded to persons desiring to examine them. The Shafts have not been worked for two years; but the mines in operation with a good custom and is in good repair. It is worked by Parker's Iron Sulphuret Reaction wheel, and has an ample supply of water. It has upon it good dwellings for dwelling houses, offices, shops, &c., and a very slight expenditure will fit every thing up for work. The Subscriber believes that no better opportunity can be afforded for the investment of capital to those desirous to engage profitably in Gold Mining.

If not sold at private sale, the property will be sold at public sale at Rutherfordton on the 31st of MAY next.

JOHN GRAY LYNCH.

Rutherfordton, April 14, 1853. 87-4wpd

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
16th April, 1853.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the New Banking House, on Monday the 16th day of May next.

87m] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the store formerly occupied by H. Brake & Son, two doors east of their old stand.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Office of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. is kept in the above building.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

April 20, 1853. 87tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn, For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April, 1853. 87tf

New Dry Goods Store.

Foulkes & Mac Rae,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to have direct with established houses in New York.

Their Stock is being laid down very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend satisfactory and low Prices, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,

Just received and for sale by

J. S. SMITH, Green St.

April 21, 1853. 64tf

New Stock Seasonable Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes,

ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL.

Northwest Corner Market Square, Green st.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 83tf

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Twenty-fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms: $92 00 per Session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting, at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental Needlework gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 83-4m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our SPRING and SUMMER stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' & and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a great variety of styles and qualities. All of which were selected with great care from the most approved Manufactories for the retail trade.

—ALSO—

A large supply of Trunks, and Carpet Bags; Calf, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; Shoe Thread, Lasts, Sparables, and Shoe findings of all kinds, for sale very low for Cash by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 11, 1853. 84-6w

THOS. J. JOHNSON
—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEAN'S MOLASSES,
10 do. Large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
2000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
15 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 29, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMERON PROPERTY FOR SALE. T. J. J.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1853. 77tf

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Hotel at present occupied by John Harman, formerly known as the Planters' Hotel, near the foot of Hay Mount, Fayetteville, is offered for sale; and possession can be had whenever desired. The House is large and commodious, has been thoroughly repaired within the last twelve months, and is now, together with all the necessary out buildings, in complete and handsome order. It now enjoys a large share of the local and transient custom, which, in the hands of a competent tenant, must be greatly increased by the existing Plank Roads and contemplated Rail Road, (the Depot of which will probably not be far from this House.) These considerations make it a very desirable property to any one wishing to engage in the Hotel business, or to a capitalist desirous to make an investment in property increasing in value.

The terms will be made accomodating.

N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 8, 1853. 75-tf

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS FOR WHEAT, CORN, SAW MILLS, AND THRESHERS.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. HALL & BOLLINGER'S

GRIST Mill Spindles Balance Irons and Drivers Iinks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools; to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper Shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

CHEMICALS, &c.

Citrate Iron, (English.)
Lactate " "
Phosphate " "
Syrup Iodide Iron.
Iron by Hydrogen.
Iodine.
Iod. Potass.
" Lead.
Pipperine.
Saliceine.
Kreosote.
Quinine.
Cit. Iron and Quinine. For sale by

J. S. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 21, 1853. 64tf

ANDRUMS & JESUP.

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 82 1y

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Haynes's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, *gratis*.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852—50tf

To Country Merchants!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

1 gross P. and M. Yeast Powders.
2 " Seidlitz Powders.
2 " Bal. C. Capsules.
5 " Castor Oil,—assorted sizes.
5 " Ess. Peppermint.
5 " " Cinnamon.
5 " " Lemon.
5 " Paregoric
5 " Laudanum.
5 " Opodeldoc.
5 " British Oil.
2 " Harlem " "
2 " Turlington's Bal.
1 " Pain Killer.

Together with a large supply of Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., all of which he offers low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. S. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist.

Green St.

Feb. 19, 1853. 70-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.

EGERTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

Spring, 1853.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS,** all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

1853.
SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, (a larger stock than any former one,) consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the above, we have added to our stock a large and well-selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms.

HALL & SACKETT.

N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

SHINGLES.

WE want 100,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1853. 85tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

CANTON MATTING.

10 PCS CANTON MATTING, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, white and red checked.

Sup'r Carb't Soda.

25 boxes in 1 lb papers; a superior article.
20 " Home Figs.

Just received and for sale by

S. W. THLINGHAST & CO.

April 6, 1853. 83tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence can not be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov. 15, 1852. 45tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. Granulated Idito,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
4000 lbs Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
40 bags Dropped Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c., with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 13, 1852. 79tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the publicans good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the State's first door East of Mr. Hall's Gin.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74Y

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.

1000 bushels Alum " ditto, in bags,
20 hhds sugar Molasses,
25 hhds City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half hhds. No. 2 do,
20 hhds fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 hhds Planting & eating Potatoes,
10 hhds superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

FOR NEW YORK.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE first class side wheel Steamship ROANOKE, 1200 tons burthen, Edward Cavinly, commander, leaves Richmond and Petersburg every Tuesday afternoon, and Norfolk every Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, with the United States Mail, arriving in New York next day.

Passage and fare, state room included, from Richmond or Petersburg, $10 00.

Passage and fare, state room included, from Norfolk, $9 00.

Steerage passage half price.

The Roanoke has now been running about eighteen months, during which time she has never missed a trip, and has always kept up to her time.

Travellers will find this route the cheapest and most comfortable. For passage apply to

LUDLAM & WATSON, Richmond.
SAML G. BAPTIST, Petersburg.
J. M. SMITH & BRO., Norfolk.

February 14, 1853. 68-3m

The Steamship JAMESTOWN, of 1400 tons burthen, now building in New York, and to be commanded by Capt. Lewis Parrish, will be added to the line in the Spring, giving travellers and shippers a communication twice a week between the above places by first class side wheel Steamships.

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.
DAILY LINE!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr,
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 81tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in this line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 55tf

UNION LIVERY STABLES.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Roadsmen.

☞ A FOUR HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms. They hope by strict attention to business and a desire to maintain it to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW, Agent.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 74tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

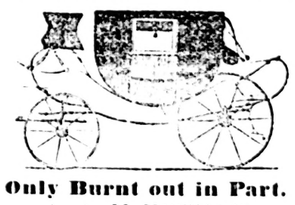
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 17. 69tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

DOCTORS B. & B. W. ROBINSON

DISSOLVED their copartnership on the 1st of April, and have disposed of their entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to Dr. Thomas C. Ball and Henry C. Robinson.

They will retain an Office in the same building, where either or both may be consulted as heretofore.

It is very important to them that their accounts should be settled as early as practicable, for which purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. John Shaw, who may generally be found at their office.

April 14, 1853. 85-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a handsome assortment of all kinds of

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

To which he invites attention.

GEORGE BRANDT,

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that we have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced and practical Smith,* he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan 26, 1853. 62tf

THE LARGEST
SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
Thomas G. Stearns,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the Trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 Broadway.

Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-Y

GEO. M. TRACY & Co,
No. 84 William Street,

(Corner of Maiden Lane,) NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS OF

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

IN this Establishment, being the largest in the city, may be found a large and well selected Stock, consisting in part of rich Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, Suspenders, Stocks, London and Napoleon Ties, Shirts of all qualities, &c. Having been engaged in this business the last twenty years, comment is unnecessary, as they have made such arrangements in Europe that they are receiving by almost every steamer, the choicest goods the market affords, and purchasers need only call to satisfy themselves that every article in the Furnishing line may be found here.

Feb'y 25, 1853. MCD. 72-3m

Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

RALPH & CO,

23 FULTON ST., N. YORK.

OFFER for sale a large and **select** assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, consisting of Ploughs, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, a large variety.

Fertilisers: Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.

Manufacturers of Schnebly's Reaping and Mowing Machine; Daniel's Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters.—Agents for the sale of Wm. Hovey's Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail.

March 22, 1853. 80*3m

New Goods for 1853.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable Moleskin, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms.

J. C. T.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. 87tf

50 *Laborers wanted, at* $1 *per day—colored preferred.*

THE above price will be paid for good hands to work on the lower Lock and Dam for the next four or five months.

Persons having Negroes which they wish employed will make application, during the month of April, to Hall & Bollinger, at the Foundry, to Col. Alex. Mc-chison, or to Col. Nathan King.

JOHN BOLLINGER.

March 30, 1853. 85-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing,
Shirts, Collars, and Drawers,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

All of his own selection, which he can warrant equal to any in the market, and to be sold low for cash.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. A nice assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING also on hand.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

500 BUSHELS OATS,
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon,

For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c., &c. PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice.
45 Boxes Cheese.
10 Corn Shellers.
5 Barrels Pickled Pork.
100 Sacks Salt.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business, in the store the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS
JNO. D. WILLIAMS

February 14, 1853. 68tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's Block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 74tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 5, 1853. 73tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scouring and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county, will be promptly attended to.

P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852. 54tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal.

JAMES H. BRENT.

Smithville, N. C., Dec. 20. 56-6m

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

RELIEF—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous view of a premature death. Kinkelin on Self Preservation. Only 25 cents.—This book just published, is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents, inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

July, 1852. 9

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lower glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise them to

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the